

[A pair of detached horns of the Indian Buffalo which measure $77 \frac{3}{8}$ in.—the largest specimens of their kind were discovered in the year 1885 in a cellar in Wapping by a Mr. Doyle who gave them to Sir Hans Sloane. They are now in the British Museum. The largest head from Assam measures 70 in. and is now in the American Museum of Natural History, New York.—Eds.]

VIII.—MEASUREMENTS AND WEIGHTS OF ELEPHANT TUSKS.

Mr. G. L. D. Millar's note, in the *Journal* of August 1939, on the weight and length of the tusks of his elephant is interesting. According to Rowland Ward's *Records of Big Game* T. H. Monteath shot an elephant with a single tusk in Assam: length: 7 ft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.; weight: 85 lbs.

Another large tusker shot in Assam was that of C. N. Shadwell; its tusks were 7 ft. 4 in. and 7 ft. 3 in. in length, and weighed $77\frac{1}{2}$ and $75\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. In South India, Col. F. S. Gillespie shot a rogue elephant, with tusks crossed at the tips, which I believe was a record for South India: length: 8 ft. 2 in.; weight: 91 lbs. and $90\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. (both tusks were of the same length). I was with Col. Gillespie at the time; and the elephant charged us furiously. Curiously enough I shot another very fine tusker, with crossed tusks, in almost the same place a year previously. The tusks of this rogue were crossed within about 18 in. of its jaw; and the elephant must have had considerable difficulty in feeding itself, which probably accounted for its evil disposition; and evil it was: it made a most unprovoked charge. The tusks were 7 ft. $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. and 7 ft. 9 in. in length, and weighed 68 and 63 lbs. An elephant found dead on the Anamallais (S. India) had tusks 7 ft. 10 in. and 7 ft. $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. in length, weighing $82\frac{1}{2}$ and $79\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

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IX.—MEMORANDUM ON THE KAHILU SANCTUARY.

(A correction).

The illustration of the foot prints of a Rhinoceros which appeared in my Memorandum on the Kahilu Sanctuary (*J.B.N.H.S.* Vol. xli, p. 155) were inadvertently labelled as those of *D. sumatrensis*. Though from their size, it might be assumed, that